THE SUPPLE

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2014 JUN 16 PM 12: 0! BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2013

CITY OF OLIVE BRANCH

Public Water Supp	ply Name
MS0170015	
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water	
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, publicustomers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedemail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please cheef	mmunity public water system to develop and distribute a Depending on the population served by the public water ished in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the tures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax ouck all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Att	tach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (attach co On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the messa Other_	age to the address helow)
Date(s) customers were informed: 5 / 14/14, 5	
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other methods used	direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a can a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email mes	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of p	published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper:	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Date Published://	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations	Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at th	ne following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
http://msrwa.org/2013ccr/ob.pdf	
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (public water system in the form and manner identified above the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in the water quality monitoring data provided to the public Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	e and that I used distribution methods allowed by
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	<u> </u>
	Date ,
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply	May be faxed to: (601)576.7800

Deliv Bureau of Public We P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be emailed to: Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us



2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Olive Branch PWS#: 0170015, 0170016 & 0170032

May 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta, Tallahatta, Winona Tallahatta Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Olive Branch have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Christie McCullar at 662.893.5249. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first & third Tuesdays of the month at 6:30 PM at the Court House, 6900 Highland Street.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS # 0170015 (Olive Branch) -TEST RESULTS												
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination				

Inorgani	ic Co	ntamina	nts								
14. Copper	N	2009*	.2	0		ppm		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2012*	1.3	.7 – 1.3No Range		ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2009*	2	0	0			0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.7	.497		ppm		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfect	ion B	y-Produ	ıcts								
81. HAA5	N	2013	1	No Range		ppb		(0 60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
Chlorine	N	2013	1.1	.6 – 1.6		mg/l		(0 MRD L = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	
Unregula	ated (Contami	nants								
Chlorate	N	2013	249	56 - 249	UG/L		Ī	MRL 20		al defoliant or desiccant; used in of chlorine dioxide	
Chromium - 6	N	2013	.48	No Range	UG/L		0.3	MRL 0.03	Naturally-occurring element; used in making sterand other alloys. Chromium -3 or-6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation		
Strontium	N	2013	18	11 - 18	UG/L		0.3	MRL 0.3	Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide		

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
14. Copper	N	2009*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbin systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012*	1.25	.98 – 1.25	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009*	1	0	ppb	0 AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.74	.3574	ppm	10 1		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

PWS # 170032 – Bridgetown - TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		

Inorganic	Cont	aminant	S						
14. Copper	N	2012*	.1	0	ppm		1.3	AL=	1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012*	1	0	ppb		0	AL≖	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.28	No Range	ppm		10		10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-	Product	ts						
Chlorine	N	2013	1.5	1 – 1.6	mg/l	0	MRC)L = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system – Olive Branch # 170015, is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 94%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system – Pleasant Hill # 170016, is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 91%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The City of Olive Branch works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



9200 Pigeon Roost Olive Branch, MS 38654 662-892-9305 Monday - Friday 8:00 - 5:00

Keep this portion for your records

Customer Copy

Customer Na	me		Service Address 6440 COLEMAN RD #33						
Bill Number Bill Date				stomer Num	ber		Current Billing Due Date		
<u>2628737</u> 05/19/2014			<u> 005621 - 23</u>					5/2014	
Description	Meter	Previous Read Date	Current Read Date	Previous Meter Reading	Current Meter Reading	Read Code	Usage	Charge	
WATER - INSIDE CITY	65602519	04/10/2014	05/12/2014	3102	3125	Α	23	11.60	
SEWER - INSIDE								26.24	
GARBAGE - RESIDENTIAL FROM DECI	* 0400 T				gwy ethyntur	pro la	armanage.	467 1 specified 8.63	
State of the state	10.855 20				Plocasa witte			era i a zraneganij ng nghimali beyn ga ngangan	
FAILURE TO PAY YOUR BILL MAY RESUDAYS AFTER DUE DATE. SHUT OFF DA PAST DUE AMT. TO VIEW THE CCR WA TO HTTP://WWW.MSRWA.ORG/2013CCF	TE ON THIS BI TER REPORT	LL DOES NO PLEASE CAL)T APPLY TC .L 893-5249 () ANY OR GO	Total Curre Past Due B Deposit Am Amount Du	aland lount	e	46.47 99.77 .00 \$146.24	

➢ Detach and return the portion below with your payment

➢



City of Olive Branch 9200 Pigeon Roost

Olive Branch, MS 38654 662-892-9305 Monday - Friday 8:00 - 5:00

Please write your Account Number on your check and enclose this portion of bill with your payment.

Service Address	Bill Number	Α	ccount # - Customer # 🦠	Current Billing Due Date	Amount Due
6440 COLEMAN RD #33	2628737		10005621-23519	06/05/2014	\$146.24

Pay 146.24 by 06/05/2014 After 06/05/2014 Pay 150.88

Shutoff Date

6440 COLEMAN RD OLIVE BRANCH, MS 38654-9999 **Amount Paid**